The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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3rd Dec. 1861.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

18th December 1861.

FOR GALLE, SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

THE fast-sailing steamer LIGHTENING, Captain Taylor, will positively leave this on the 14th January 1862 for the above Ports. She will also take opium for Shanghai. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 25th December 1861.

STEAM FOR THE MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer Tilly, Capt. Gething, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on Saturday the 26th instant, at 5 P. M.

For particulars apply to Agents as under:—

Agents at Cochin—Messrs. Joghiersom & Co.
,, Calicut—Messrs. W. H. Brown & Co.
,, Cannanore—Mr. J. W. Gerard.
,, Mangalore—Mr. Nowrojee Bazonjee.
,, Goa—Mr. Gomes.
,, Vingorla—Sitaram Suddasew Naik, Shroff.
,, Rutnagerree—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to Captain T. W. Hendee, at the Office of Fearns, Hobart & Co., No. 6 Apollo Street.

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee at an early date.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply to Captain Hendee, at the Office of Fearns, Hobart & Co., No. 6, Apollo Street.

T. W. HENDEE.

7th January 1862.

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THE Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, not having arrived, the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company will despatch the fine A. 1. Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, Captain R. Main, for Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents Calcutta & Burmah Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1862.

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THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation and Mess for 1st Class Passengers, and good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACK WALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

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For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 8th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

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JAIRAS FAZEL & Co.,
Khoja Street.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

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They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
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No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

THE Opening Meeting of the Bombay Christian Literary Association will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th January 1862, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside, and deliver the inaugural address.

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JUST LANDED Ex "*Egeria*," Captain Pollock, a number of nice English and Skye Terriers, Bull Dogs, &c.

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Bombay, 6th January 1862.

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Bombay, 20th Dec. 1861.

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3rd December, 1861.

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Bombay, 29th November 1861.

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Bombay, 6th January 1862.

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Two millions Sterling,

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Agents in Bombay,
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THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
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Bombay Gazette Press.

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MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to announce that they have recently received from London and Bordeaux, per Ships *Her Majesty* and *Coromandel*, and have now for sale, the following goods, viz.:—

Best Sparkling Mossel and Champagne in Quarts and Pints, Hock in Quarts, LaRose Claret, White and Brown Curaco in Quarts and Pints, Maraschino Bon Bon Cosiques, and Sugar Almonds in Glass Stoppered Bottles, French Prunes of No. 1 and Preserved French Fruits of sorts in Stoppered Bottles. They have also recently received from China per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, very best Pouchong, Souchong and Pekoe Tea in 10 Catee Boxes, also best Congo and Hyson Green Tea.

Bombay, 24, Apollo Street, 6th Jan. 1862.

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W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 25th January 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacuttee on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of the Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr. Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

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Holidays allowed by Government.
The Bengal Calendar; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, Moon's Passage of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Table of the Sun's Declination for apparent Noon at Greenwich.
Table of the Equation of Time for apparent Noon at Greenwich.
Counting-house Calendar.
Introduction to the Indian Calendar.
List of the Native Months.
The Indian Calendar; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews.
An Account of the Native Festivals, Fasts and Observances:—
Hindoo.
Mahomedan.
Parsee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.
The Indian Council,—President, Vice-President, and Members.—Committees of the Council.—Official Establishment.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN INHABITANTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Corrected up to 10th December 1861.

TABLES OF REFERENCE.
Revised Rates of Fare for Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, Palanquins, Buggies, and Bullock Carts.
Table of Daily Pay or Allowance, from 1 to 500 Rupees per month.
Ditto ditto from 4 Annas to 10 Rupees per month.
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List of Privileged Persons in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country.
List of Privileged Persons of Rank and Respectability under the Protection of the Commissioner in Sind.
The Post Office.
Judicial Establishments.
The Electric Telegraphs.
The Railways.
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List of Coffee Estates, Malabar Coast.
List of Cotton Estates, Malabar Coast.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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By HENRY RUTTER,

Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. have the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received, *ex Wings of the Wind*, and *Lady Octavia* a further choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets, handsomely trimmed.
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Trimmed Straw Hats, assorted shapes.
Black Glace Silk Paletot.
Lawn and Muslin Sets of Collars and Sleeves.
Spanish Lace and white and colored Embroidered Silk Mantillas.
Black Lace Mantilla Shawls.
Black and White Lama Shawls.
Assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Fancy Colored Silk Crinoline Net.
Scarboro Hair Rolls and Frizzettes.
Assorted Chenille Hair Nets.
Assorted Invisible Braid Nets, with Stars and Steel Beads.
White Blonde Edge Cap Fronts.
White Kid Boots and Shoes.
Black Velvet and Gold Head Dresses.
Best Artificial Flowers.
Flower Wreaths with Boquets to match.
White China Silk Mantilla's and Shawls.
Variety of Fancy Gilt and Pearl Buttons.
Jet and Steel Slides for Ornamenting Bonnets.
Fancy Gilt Stars.
Children's Black Felt Spanish Turban Hats.
Children's Black and Colored Cashmere Boots.
Children's Large and Small Size Dressed and Undressed Dolls.
Variety of Spring Toys for Children.
Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

An early inspection of which will oblige.

No. 2, Medow Street, next door to Henderson & Co., Fort.

MRS. HERN

BEGS to announce the arrival of a Select Stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed in Crinoline, white and black, plain and fancy, also Dulle and Crepe Dress Bonnets.

Ladies and Children's Hats in all the fashionable Shapes.

Feathers and Flowers.
Ribbons in all widths and Colors.
Brocade Bonnet ties.
Bridal Wreaths Veils and Bouquets.
Handsome Colored Wreaths and Bouquets.
Velvet and Pearl Head Dresses.
Pearl Coronets and Pearl and Gold Combs.
Bracelets and Clasps in the newest pattern.

GARIBALDI SHIRTS.

Rich Glacé Mantles and Paletots.
Barcelona Mantles.
Richly embroidered black Grenadine Shawls trimmed with Lace.
Spanish Lace Shawls.
White Lace Mantles.
White and Black Lace Tunics and Flounceings.
Llama Shawls.
White and Black Glacé Silks.
Rich Taffeta Chiné a Carreaux.
Rich Taffeta Broche Chiné.
Rich Flounced Barege Robes.
Rich Challi Barege Ditto.
Seaside Linen Robes.
Rich French Muslin Robes.
Spotted and Plain Swiss Muslin.
Hairnets with Coronets.
Sets of Maltese Collars and Sleeves.
" Muslin Ditto ditto.
Muslin Embroideries.
New Muslin Coventry Frilling.
Dress Trimmings' Consisting of Fringed Ribbons, Quilted Ribbons, Quilted Velvets.
Glacé Buttons, Velvet Buttons and Graduated Sets of Buttons.
White and Colored Crinoline Net.
Improved perforated Spring Steel.
Fans in new Designs.
Black Patent Crêpe.
Sets of Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.

No. 3, Medow Street, 26th November 1861.

NOTICE, NOTICE, NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Community and Public of Bombay are respectfully informed, that the Undersigned have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Having taken suitable Premises in Hummum Street, and possessing a thorough knowledge of their profession which they intend conducting *upon the English system*, they trust by studying the Interests of their Constituents, to receive a liberal share of Public support.

DAVIS & COHEN,
Commercial Sale Rooms.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerrydruig and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

FRENCH MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute wholesale orders and Indents for any description of French Goods on liberal terms.

MACNEE & Co.,
26, Apollo Street.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

DUBLIN STOUT in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

BURDON'S WINE.

AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

Ex Janet Willis from London.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected Sherries, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal	... ...	Rs. 25	per dozen.
Green	,, ...	,, 24	,,
Red	,, ...	,, 23	,,

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, and KOTREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	A montillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines		,,	24
White do.				
Brown do.			,,	22
Yellow do.				
MADEIRA, very old			,,	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts		,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints		,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts		,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints		,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateau Margaux			,,	34
Leoville			,,	28
St. Julien			,,	22
Medoc			,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,,	36
Do.	do.	Pints	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.	do.		,,	21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			,,	18
TREACHER & Co. do.			,,	42
CURACOA			,,	40
MARASCHINO			,,	30
SHERRY BRANDY				
SPIRITS—				
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			,,	50
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica			
Gin	Old Tom Booth, London		,,	

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 8th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Rates have advanced and local Banks are free sellers 2s. 07/16d.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	sight	101
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 per cent.	T. B. closed.
Madras Bank	1,000	4 do.	19½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	97
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	14
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	29
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	4 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 20 ¾sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nom. [sh. Div,
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 ¾ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	00 ¾ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ¾ sh.	Rs. 4,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 200 p. sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 800 ¾ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[¾ Ann. [Prem. nom. 450 ¾ sh.	Rs. 850 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 145 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 Prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 275 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 225 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	.....	Rs. 90 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	250 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	85¼
,, Loan 1835–36	85¼
,, Loan 1842–43	85¼
,, Loan 1854–55	85¾
New Five Per Cent. Loan	97½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal.
Cacolus	,, 259 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 105½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To London (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. £2 10s. 0d.
(Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. £2 10s. 0d.
To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. £2 17s. 6d.
(Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. £2 10s. 0d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.
To China	Nominal.

PRICES CURRENT (January 1861.)

	Per cwt.
COTTON:	
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur, fine [nons. at Rs.	162 to 163
Dholleras, Bhownuggur, (no	,, 162 to 163
Oomrawtee (new)	,, 154 to 157
Barsee (new)	,, 142 to 143
Khandeish, (new)	,, 146 to 147
Mangalore, (new)	,, 145 to 146
Vingorla, (new)	,, 161 to 162
Comptah (new)	,, 203 to 210
Broach Dhollera and Oomrawtee (Old)	
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1400 to 1505.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Cuddeah	at Rs. 5-8 to 5-9 per cwt.
Do. Bengal, Guzerat	6-12 to 6-14 ,,
Gingelly seed (Black and White)	24 to 25
	33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
Court of Directors—H. SALOMON, Esq., in India.
Branches at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LUCKNOW, BENARES, UMBALLA, SHAHARAN, and HONG-KONG.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £500,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.
Chairman—H. G. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—R. BARCLAY, Esq.
Manager at Calcutta—H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Do. at Madras—E. MORRIS, Esq.
Do. at Bombay—W. BAKER, Esq.
Do. at Agra—R. L. W. BAKER, Esq.
Do. at Lucknow—HENRY GORE, Esq.
Do. at Benares—C. DAVIS, Esq.
Do. at Umballa—T. BAILEY, Esq.
Do. at Shaharan—T. BAILEY, Esq.
Do. at Hong-kong—H. HOBLE, Esq.
Do. at Shanghai—H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned correspondents, viz.:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases and sells at a premium Bills and Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Fixdting, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for their undivided responsibility.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account on which the same are to be credited. *Address in this respects particularly desirable.*
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1 per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1 per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might otherwise lie late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 6th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
Head Office—No. 79, Threadneedle [illegible]
Paid up Capital—£244,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
——— *Deputy Chairman.*
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
[illegible] Hongkong and Shanghai.
[illegible]NCY.
[illegible]bay grants Bills of [illegible]ion, at the following rates
[illegible]s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
[illegible]s. 0¼d. ,,
[illegible]s. 1d. ,,
[illegible]s. 1¼d. ,,
[illegible]s. 1½d. ,,
[illegible] Bank's Offices.
[illegible]osits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at [illegible] balance, and on Fixed Depo[illegible]
[illegible]ths' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on he Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home to the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India If remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
January 8th 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¼d. ,,
,, On demand	1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d. ,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. ,,
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cents.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 1 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
Hoohcques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of 1 per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, 1 per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 ,, 5 ,,
Do. 12 ,, 6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home to the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, 6 on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India If remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 4th December 1861. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at 7 days' sight, and Circular Notes on demand; also Circular Notes Drafts on London and Ireland, payable at the Treasurers of Karnic, Kolapore, Kolhapur, Egypt, Syria, Switzerland, and the Cape of Good Hope. Will negotiate Bills on Egypt, Syria, Switzerland, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 unless under Exceptional circumstances.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Jan. 6	Helen Marrow	Mather	Kurrachee 2 Jan.
7	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 6 January.
	Berenice (s)	Hall	Vingorla 6 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 7	Harmonides	Moran	Liverpool.
	Champion	Bisbee	Calcutta.
	Estrella de Demain	Nacoda	Demamun.
	Lowjee Family (s)	Ellison	Surat and Gogo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Several natives. Per H. M.'s steamer *Berenice* from Vingorla.—Lieut. Col Vialls, 95th Regt. Lieut. G. Beazely, Lieut. H. Haysles, 83rd Regt., Assistant Surgeon Kingstone, 141 Non-commissioned Rank and file, 12 Warrant Officers, 33 Women, and 62 children. 33 Private followers and 4 Public followers.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Lobjee Family*, to Surat and Gogo.—69 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Ethel*, W. Hall, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Arrarat*, Nacoda, bound to Juddah.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, for China, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 7th January 1862.

For London.

King Lear.—925 bags Linseed, 1,387¼ cwt., 160 bags Linseed, 240 cwt., B. & A. Hormusjee.
Gogo.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Grey & Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Windsor Castle.—1 case M. Cheroots, 4,000 Nos.; 15 packages Sundries, Treacher & Co
Caroline Agnes.—364 cases Tea, 19,550 lbs., Aladinbhoy Hubib.
Castilian.—900 bags Linseed, 1,350 cwt., Wookerda Khatau; 12 bales Cow Hides. 60 corges, Ebram Dada; 47 Rolls Croton Seed, 67½ cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

For Liverpool.

Uncas.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., M. & J. Cursetjee.
Concordia.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Jairaz Visram.
Natalia.—Loose Sapanwood, 232¾ cwt., Narronjee Mowjee; 1,185 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Megjee Luckoo & Co.; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Nattaram Poonjarm; 240 bags Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.
Fanny Forsyth.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wookerda Khatau; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Manchejee Cowasjee; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Vurdhman Pooney.
Lady Octavia.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Merwanjee Dinshawjee; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., W. Nicol & Co.
Charger.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.
Malakoff.—54 bales Rags, 179 cwt., J. P. Cornforth & Co; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.
Excellent.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubib.
Queen of the North.—150 bags Country Galls, 187¼ cwt., Khimjee Visram; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Vullubdas Khimchund; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Burstall & Co.; 100 bags Galls, 125 cwt., Khimjee Visram.
Mindora.—38 bales Wool, 114 cwt., 10 bales Hemp, 35 cwt., Khatesy Peswer, 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubib; 155 bales Cotton, 737½ cwt., Godoo Premjee.
Flying Venus.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Luckmedas Hunmundass; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hunsraz & Co.; Loose Deer Horns, 58 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., Edward Bates & Co.
Rosalie.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee & Go.; 1,211 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Megjee Luckoo & Co.; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Leggatt & Co.
King of Algeria.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Aliabinbhoy Hubib; 80 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Chunoorbhoy Assuria; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Chonelall Dulcharam; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Enderjee Narrunjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sigg & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur.
Silistra.—152 bales cotton, 532 cwt., Rennie, Scovell & Co.; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nataram Poonjaram.
Amoor.—55 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Dyall Cutchra.
Dream.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Trecumjee Velljee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer Orissa.—6 bundles Cardamoms, 5 cwt., 1 box Gold, Hurruckchund Lowchund.
Belle Vergenia.—64 packages Sunk, 128 cwt., Noorbhoy Adumjee; 51 boxes Country Soap, 38 cwt. 4 lbs., G. Burstall & Co.; 560 packages Red Ochre, 840 cwt., Rahimbhoy Rajpali.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—50 cases Indigo, 200 munds, Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Forbes & Co.
Steamer *Lightening.*—59 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon.

For Madras.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Gold, 323 Tolas, Hurruckchund Lowchund.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—4 cases Cigars, 20,000 Nos. Remington & Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 24 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
1204 Assaye, 5 (paddle), Forster ... ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 8 (paddle), Drought ... ... Persian Gulf.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... ... Bombay.
499 Chemaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 18 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Clyde, (screw gun-boat), Mitchison ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 5 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
026 Coromandel. (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay. (in dock)
387 Elphinstone, 18 (sloop). Etheridge ... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... ... River Indus.
235 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ... ... Bombay.
1432 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Mackenzie ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher. 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugli Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Pew ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Karrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
415 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
1140 Pleiad, (screw), White ... ... Bombay.
246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Fullerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ... ... River Indus.
355 Satellite, 2 (paddle), Harrison ... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worley ... ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones ... River Indus.
40 Snake, (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chilcott ... ... Bombay.
1093 Zenobia, 10 (paddle) ... ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

301 Caroline Agnes, Ovenston—Forbes & Co.
810 Gosforth, A. Shaw—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 16)
1199 Cospatrick, Scott—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1070 King Lear, Coulson—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 7)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1238 Almora, William—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
869 Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
847 Assaye, Bramwell—W. A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 7)
1060 Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
972 Cheerful, Rose—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
1106 Dream, Knight—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee (c. l. Dec. 5)
1745 Ethel, Hall—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 26)
1212 Excellent, Davies—Rawcroft & Co. (c. l. Dec. 4)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Litten—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 2)
1393 Flying Venus, Wittycombe—E. Bates & Co (c. l. Dec 3)
979 General Nicil, Clark—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1309 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1707 King of Algeria, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1201 Lady Octavia, Welsh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 3)
1104 Lady Nugent, Harris—W. A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
1334 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.
1669 Queen of the North, Stewart—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
800 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 2)
787 Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1164 Startled Fawn, Leather—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1316 Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirm Hunter & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
560 Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

718 Canada, Ingleton, Campbell—Mitchell & Co.
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
969 Mowa, Thal—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1188 W. J. Morris—Jackson.
806 William Stevenson, Brown—Wallace & Co.

FOR HULL.

1156 Frenchman,—W. & G. Graham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR BELLE ISLE FOR ORDERS.

396 Esperance, Nicolos—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1239 Malta, Wilkinson. (c. l. Jan. 7)

FOR CHINA.

316 Lightning (s), Taylor—D. Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
815 Mohir, Howell—H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 7)
1200 Orissa, A. Parish. (c. l. Jan. 7)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

98 Pauline, J. S. Lobo—Lapipe (c. l. Dec. 13)

FOR COLOMBO.

266 Pearl (s), Dorman—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

1450 Sir John Moore, Robertson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

511 Belle Vergivie, Riello—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. Dec. 28)
519 Early Dawn, Evans—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Perry, Nacoda. (c. l. Dec. 27)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

Gazell, Nacoda. (c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR JUDDA.

513 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo. (c. l. Dec. 9)
300 Futtav Sultan,—H. J. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR COCHIN.

318 J. J. Dussaunier, Coulon—Framjee Ardaseer & Co.
1629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

619 Calpharnia, Westlake—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Scindian, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR TUTICORIN.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.
658 Agricola, Aikenhead—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
672 Ann, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
356 Amherst, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
Anna Henderson, Reiffe—W. Nicol & Co.
699 Aspasia, Lane.
314 Commandant, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
534 Cassibelanus, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1351 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Liladhur.
1350 Challenger, Thorndike—Framjee Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.
309 Dudley, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
553 Daniel Sharp, Cushing—Stearns Hobart & Co.
398 Dunsaadle, Ginder—Remington & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—Sir J. J. Sons & Co.
1060 Egeria, Pollock—England & Co.
582 Euphemus, Shepherd—H. E. Adon.
1201 Futtay Mounbarack, Nacoda—Curseondass Verzdass.
819 Futtay Rahamon, Carry—Woosman Wydins.
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
730 H. B. Mildmay, Webb—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
394 Helen Marrow, Mather.
1195 Herald, Snellie—Lawrence & Co.
1112 Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.
1009 Indian, Kerslake, Mahomedji.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Parsotumdass.
859 Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairan Sewjee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
89 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.
95 Mohideenbux, Nacoda—Kosoo Pragon.
643 Monroe, Whitemore & Co.
1149 Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.
Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.
784 Niobe, Lindholm.
1021 Nymphea, Ayles, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Ewart Latham & Co.
253 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
1023 Regency, Kynaston—Peel & Co.
829 Redan, Evans—Rennie,

Mr. Barton with great respect objected to such a proceeding, or any proceeding behind the backs of the accused parties. The Judges in England had set their faces against the system "*in toto*" and as he thought rightly, for any vindictive person might by such means place the most innocent person in the community into a criminal dock, and if caution was necessary in England, much more ought it to be discouraged here, where we all know how vindictive people are, and how easy it was to concoct and manufacture evidence.

His WORSHIP said that he would grant summonses to be issued immediately, and the case would come on for hearing on the 14th instant.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE inaugurual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institution took place on Thursday the 12th December, in the Town Hall, when its President, Colonel Barr, opened the Sessions with the following appropriate address.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the opening of each of our Sessions it becomes the duty of the President to address the meeting in a few words, I therefore take advantage of this custom on the present occasion, but will not, I trust, weary your patience or delay the other business of the evening by any lengthened remarks. I must be permitted, however, to express the diffidence with which I come before you now for the first time as President of the Mechanics' Institution, and how heartily I wish the honor of filling this chair had devolved on some one better able to do justice to it, and more likely to advance the interests of our institution than I am. I must confess, too, that I feel under what peculiar disadvantage I assume this chair, from the fact of succeeding one who so ably and indefatigably filled it as your late talented President, Mr. Berkley, knowing my own shortcoming in all that would fit me to preside over the Mechanics' Institution, except indeed an ardent love for scientific and mechanical pursuits, and a warm desire to make myself useful. I feel that I must depend more upon the kindly forbearance of the members and the ever ready and efficient aid of the Directors and officers of the institution, than upon any ability of my own to carry the present Session to a successful termination. And if at the close of the Sesion whose opening we are now inaugurating, we can look back upon our labors with the consciousness that we have added but one atom to the general store of scientific and mechanical knowledge, that we have been instrumental in aiding even in the slightest degree to lift the veil that shrouds the hidden mysties of science, or that we have taken a fair share in the useful discussion of subjects of scientific and mechanical research. If I say any such results should crown our labors, I shall then have the pleasure of looking back with more satisfaction upon past labors than I can, I candidly confess, look forward with hope to the task I have undertaken. In considering the programme for the present Session, my brother directors have agreed with me that we should this year attempt to enlarge the field of our usefulness by the adoption of a suggestion of our late President, Mr. Berkley, and have consequently determined on the introduction of usual public lectures which have hitherto been delivered before the institution, a series of twelve lectures upon each of two subjects shall be delivered during the Session.

The subjects we have selected as those most likely, in our opinions, to interest and instruct both the members of the institution and the general public, are Botany and Chemistry. Upon the former Dr. Birdwood has kindly consented to favor the institution by delivering a course of lectures, and Dr. Haines with equal kindness has promised to give us the advantage of his well known and highly appreciated knowledge in a similar course of lectures upon the latter. The course of lectures upon Botany will be commenced by Dr. Birdwood on Monday the 16th instant, at five o'clock precisely, to be followed by succeeding lectures upon the same subject each Monday evening, till the course is completed.

On Thursday evening the 19th December, Dr. Haines will deliver his first lecture on Chemistry, also at five o'clock, to be followed in a similar manner each succeeding Thursday by a lecture upon that subject, until the course is completed. The talent and research which each of these gentlemen can bring to bear upon the subject, selected by each, are too well known to you and too highly appreciated to require any encomium from me, and I trust that the Mechanics' Institution and the lecturers may be alike encouraged in the attempt thus for the first time made in Bombay, to provide for the instruction and intellectual amusement of the public by seeing a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen both European and Native upon each succeeding lecture evening.

The following gentlemen have most kindly come forward at the request of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institution and have promised each to deliver a public lecture upon the respective subjects I am about to name. It were idle in me to enlarge upon the benefits we are all likely to receive by listening to lectures from gentlemen to whom we are already so largely indebted for similar kindness during former Sessions as to attempt to say anything upon the talent and ability with which the subjects selected are sure to be treated by the lecturers. I will therefore content myself by announcing the simple facts that the Session will be opened this evening by the delivery of a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell upon Hugh Miller, to be followed on days which will hereafter be made known through the public papers; by the Rev. Mr. Wilson upon the Cave temples of India, the Rev. J. E. Carlisle upon Young upon the loss, and Dr. Sinclair upon Astronomy, Sir Alexander Grant upon the way Ancient Rome governed her Provinces, and Dr. Bhow Dajee upon Hindoo Medicine.

In addition to the foregoing one evening will be set aside each week when the Members of the institution and many visitors will be invited to favor us with their attendance will meet in the Town Hall at 8 P. M. for the discussion of such papers and other subjects as may be brought forward.

I have already trespassed too much upon your time ladies and gentlemen, and in thanking you all for your attendance here this evening, and the kind forbearance with which you have listened to me, allow me to introduce the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, and crave your attention to the lecture with which he is about to favor the meeting.

He then introduced the Rev. Lecturer, Dr. Murray Mitchell, and although it was the Mail day, a very large audience assembled to listen to this popular Lecturer. The great Hall was quite full, and there was a good gathering of the Natives.

Among the company we observed,

General LeGrand Jacob ; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart ; Colonel Marriott ; Captain Annesley ; Dr. J. Wilson ; Professors Harkness and Sinclair ; Drs. Birdwood, Diver, Haines, and Hunter ; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Colvin, Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, and Mrs. Middleton Rev. Messrs. Weatherhead and Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. F. Spencer, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Hynes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. and Miss Vitters, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Messrs. Scott, Kennelly Betham, N. Spencer, Beyts, Colebrook, Reid, McArthur, Hinton, Vitters, L. G. and F. Hynes (Jr.) Cunha, Rowe, Pereira, Drs. Bhawoo Dajee and Atmaram Pandoorung ; Messrs. Meer Ali Mahomed Khan, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Davidass Munmohundass, Ramchunder Balcrustna, Wiswanath Atmaram, Babajee Cassinath, Narrayen Ragoonath, &c.

We give below an outline of Dr. Mitchell's able and very interesting Lecture on Hugh Miller.

Dr. Mitchell commenced his lecture by saying he was to act on the principle that "Example is better than precept," and intended to propose as an object of imitation, a man who in the face of many disadvantages had attained a high place both in literature and science. Few men were better fitted to serve as models than Hugh Miller, the Cromarty mason. He was not only great intellectually, he was one of the "grave livers" of Scotland (to use Wordsworth's phrase) his character was nobly upright, truthful and pure.

Hugh Miller was born in 1802. Cromarty his birthplace is in many respects fitted to stimulate a susceptible mind—a "meet nurse for a poetic child." Scenery both of wild grandeur and placid beauty surrounds it. The legendary lore of the district is ample ; and sixty years ago was much ampler still. Traditions of the brave exist from the times of Wallace who visited the neighbourhood, down to the crushing memories of Culloden. Traditions of good men suffering for conscience sake in the days of persecution are still rife. Amid such recollections were laid the foundations of the mind of Miller.

His father was a seafaring man, the owner of a small vessel—and, like several of his ancestors, perished at sea. Poverty pressed sore on the widow, and her young family. Hugh was sent to a dame's school, and learned somewhat slowly to read. He was by no means a clever pupil ; but when he rose to the class in which the Bible was used, the narratives in the Old Testament seized him like a spell and gave him a taste for reading that he never lost. He began to collect all kinds of story books, fairy tales, and such like ; and from these he easily passed on to read Homer's Odyssey and Iliad (the boy preferred the former,) in Pope's translation. Then came the Pilgrim's Progress, and next, voyages and travels of all kinds. Being such a reader, it was thought well that he should study Latin ; but he thought the work dreadfully stupid, and hardly got beyond the first declension. By and by, a complete set of the British essayists fell in his way and he read them with much care. His attention was next turned to the stones that strew the Cromarty beach, among which water-rolled fragments of the primary rocks abound ; and though no one could tell him their names, he learned easily to distinguish them, and was even as a boy thus happily sliding into a familiar acquaintance with nature. From the first, he seems to have been distinguished by attentive and accurate observation, and by what we may call a loving study of Nature. Not a little ridicule was cast on the boy's attention to the stones. "Laddie, are ye gettin' siller in the stanes?" was often asked derisively by the people about him. Yet the boy boldly held on, and soon knew by sight, if not by name, every kind of mineral around him.

So things went on until it was time to decide what pursuit he should choose in life. His two uncles were anxious that he should enter one of the learned professions ; and, although labouring men themselves, they offered to support him. But Hugh had no love for law or physic : and the office of a minister of religion was one to which he felt he had "no call." Finally, he resolved on becoming a stone mason. It turned out to be harder work than he had probably calculated ; but Miller bravely held on, and was ever ready to vindicate the "dignity of labour." He believed that the lessons which he himself had derived from a life of toil had been amongst the most valuable he had ever received,—none of his many "schools and schoolmasters" had done him more good. The account of his first day's labour, as given in the commencement of the "Old Red Sandstone," might well be written in letters of gold.

Miller was not only exposed to all the hardships, but to all the temptations, of a life of labour. Drinking was then common among masons. On one occasion, when he had taken two glasses of whiskey, he found, on going home, that he could not read his favorite book, "Bacon's Essays." He resolved, at that moment, never again so to degrade himself ; and he kept the resolution. Though not exactly an abstainer, he was never from that hour the worse of liquor and often did not take a glass for weeks together.

Miller did not at first promise to be a great workman ; but by determined assiduity the dullish lad soon rivalled the most skilful of his associates. Geology now began to hold him with a more potent spell than ever : he gazed in mute astonishment at the fossils which he could lay open in the stones by a stroke of his hammer. His fellow workmen thought his interest in these things childlish : but he preserved in collecting and classifying specimens. No useful hint, from whomsoever proceeding, was ever lost upon him.

Miller had naturally much of poetic sensibility : and his summer evenings were devoted to excursions that stood before his mind's eye, after long years had passed away, as if bathed in the light of gorgeous sunsets. But for the strong scientific bent of his mind, he might probably have become a writer of "immortal verse." But no man can well be at once greatly scientific and greatly poetical : and the scientific tendency became stronger and stronger in his mind. Still, in all his works we can trace the original sensibility : the true golden gleam of poesy lingers on all that Miller wrote.

All the while, he had to perform the humblest offices that pertained to a mason's life. His account of his indifferent success in cooking for himself and his companions is very amusing. Yet his usual dogged determination carried the day : his cakes at last became crisp and his porridge palatable.

Before he had completed his apprenticeship his health failed, and he might have left his master to struggle with a very trying piece of work he was then engaged on ; but the brave heart struggled on. Miller's sense of honor was what many might call romantic, extreme ; it was in keeping with the whole of his high-toned morality.

Six years passed on. Miller was employed successively in the upper reaches of the Cromarty frith, in the west Highlands, and in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Still, he laid every thing around him under contribution ; nothing escaped his notice, nothing escaped his memory ; from nature, from men, from books, he was ever gleaning knowledge :—nor was he busy only in amassing facts—he strove to investigate principles. His health again failed however, and he sailed to Cromarty in the full belief that death was at hand. Rather, it was the commencement of a higher life. His mind now turned to the objects of the unseen world ; and thoughts of God," and the soul, and immortality now wholly occupied him. He became a truly devout Christian. Till now, although he had not been a sceptic, he had never felt the power of religion.

His difficulties as to a livelihood were not yet over. Work was scarce. His struggles to get literary employment were for a time equally unsuccessful. He published a volume of poems which slowly attracted notice. Then came his "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland"—which was very favourably noticed in many magazines. Miller began to be courted by men of distinction ; still, he resolved not to give up his trade as a mason till he could clearly see that he could live by his pen. He saw that a working man of a literary turn is in great danger of despising his humble trade : to many, to most, a fatal mistake ! Miller did not commit it, but patiently worked on with his mallet and chisel.

Meantime, he had become an object of much interest with, whom he became acquainted was Lydia Fraser, a young lady of high accomplishments. The post of accountant in a bank presented itself, and Miller accepted it. Lydia Fraser became his wife. The great ecclesiastical question which finally rent the Church of Scotland in twain now arose : Miller entered heart and soul into the views of Chalmers and others which were afterwards embodied in the "Free Church." He wrote a letter to Lord Brougham on the subject when the case of the Church was before parliament, and such men as Gladstone and Lord Melbourne were profuse in the admiration they expressed for the talent displayed in the *brochure*. This letter led to his becoming the editor of the Edinburgh *Witness* which, under his management, at once took its place as a first class newspaper. He removed to Edinburgh towards the end of 1839.

He not only wrote on ecclesiastical questions, but treated literary and scientific matters with his usual power. Into party politics he scarcely entered : his principles were those of the Revolution of 1688, to which he thought the Liberal party had hardly remained true. His papers on Geology which he inserted in the *Witness* from time to time attracted much notice, and when brought before the British Association in Sept. 1840 by Murchison, were received with boundless applause. Murchison said they were worth a thousand didactic treatises ; and Dr. Buckland (no mean master of style himself) said he would give his left hand to possess such powers of description. These striking papers were afterwards embodied in the work called "The Old Red Sandstone." He published some time afterwards the "Footprints of the Creator" in which he attacks the once famous "Vestiges of Creation" (a work which possesses the one merit of a very tasteful style) with an extent and accuracy of knowledge and a rigour of logic which perhaps he never afterwards surpassed. How Miller's strong arm would have grappled with the hypothesis of Darwin, had he been still among us !

His works amounted in all to eleven or twelve. Most of them were on geological subjects : the latest was "the Testimony of the Rocks" in which he tries to solve some of the highest problems that science submits to us. Opinions will be divided as to the measure of his success in this difficult field of inquiry.

Hugh Miller's once humble name will live in the records of science as a diligent and successful discoverer, and as a man whose writings have given an impressive impulse to Geological study. He was not only a man of science, but a philosopher of the true inductive school. His care in amassing facts was not more remarkable than his readiness to break in pieces his most favourite theories when facts clearly began to speak against them. No sacrifice was too costly when Truth demanded it.

One error he committed—a very grave one—he continually overworked his mind. In this respect Miller should prove a warning : few indeed are likely to follow him in this, but the few who are most in danger of doing so, are precisely those whom we can least afford to lose. Miller's faculties at last gave way : the sad result is known to all.

After all, the freshest wreath that crowns his deathless memory, is due to his moral worth. The noble and pure character of the man shines out in all he wrote. Only the best and highest impulses are communicated by his works. A classic by virtue of his force of thought and grace of style, he ranks far above most of our classics in truth and purity of sentiment. An exact and admirable expounder of scientific truth, he never loses himself in details. The condemnation which a great thinker pronounces on our men of science, viz. that they "break down all grandeur" in no way applies to him : every fragment in his hands becomes a stone to be built into a majestic temple, and in that temple God is worshipped.

The Lecture occupied nearly an hour and half in the delivery, and the silence which pervaded the Hall during that time showed how highly the Lecture was appreciated by the audience.

After the Lecture was over, the President having proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Mitchell, the meeting broke up.

Law Intelligence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Tuesday, 7th January 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Damodar Succaram and others vs. *Juggonath Balcrustna and others.*

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bayley for the defendants.

THIS was an action of trespass brought to recover damages to the amount of Rs. 200 from the defendants for their pulling down the veranda attached to the Temple at Mombadevi, and for carrying away the materials. There was a cross summons in which the defendants claimed Rs. 48 as damages for the plaintiffs having instituted an action preventing the execution of repairs thereto and for destroying the materials. It was alleged on behalf of the plaintiffs that they were the owners of the temple, the title whereto had descended to them from their ancestors, and that by an agreement dated 11th July 1842, the management of its affairs had been entrusted to the defendants, who were to receive the income and defray all the expenses, and render an account to the plaintiffs. A few weeks ago the defendants proceeded to repair the veranda attached to the temple, but without the sanction of the plaintiffs, which was contrary to one of the provisions of the agreement. The plaintiffs prevented the execution of repairs, whereupon the defendants pulled down the veranda and carried away the materials.

Mr. Bayley took a preliminary objection that this Court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the investigation involved a question of title to the property, which was of the value of some Rs. 40,000. The defendants have been in the actual possession of the temple since 1842, and they had been so long previous to that, which fact was admitted by the plaintiffs in a letter written by their attorney to the defendants in August last.

Mr. Dunbar urged that the plaintiffs were in possession by their servants,—the defendants were merely managers. The title belonged to the plaintiffs, who had power to deprive the defendants if they misbehaved in any way in the management of the temple.

Mr. Bayley, in support of his clients' claim of title to the possession of property, put forth an agreement dated 11th July 1842, by which the temple was given into the possession of the defendants, to enjoy its income and to manage its affairs.

Mr Dunbar put in another document which he said was counterpart of the other and bore the same date. By this agreement the defendants were appointed managers of the temple ; they were to enjoy all the income and defray the expenses, to execute repairs subject to the sanction of the plaintiffs, and the plaintiffs to have power to remove them at any time. From this document it was clear, the learned counsel said, that the defendants had no bona fide claim of title to this property.

Mr. Honor remembered a case in which a priest of a temple, who was in possession, had brought an action of trespass and succeeded. The plaintiffs here claimed to be owners, but they did not claim to be in possession.

Mr Bayley said that by the agreement the defendants were to remain managers for ever, and that the counterpart put in from the other side was not a material instrument for solving the question of title.

His Honor on reading both the documents which had been placed before him for the purpose of deciding whether the defendants had a bona fide claim of title, said that it appeared to him that they were both of the same purport, tending to shew that defendants were nothing more than managers of the temple, and that by one of them the plaintiffs had power to remove the defendants for misbehaviour ; it was therefore clear that defendants could not have a legal title to the property. Consequently there was nothing which precluded the Court from enquiring into the matter. The question then was, whether the defendants, as managers, were or were not entitled to do what they had done by executing repairs to the temple.

Mr. Dunbar then proceeding with the case relied upon the agreement which required that no repairs were to be made without the sanction of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bayley required the document to be proved.

The witnesses for proving it not being present in Court, Mr. Dunbar asked for a postponement of the case until Thursday, on payment of costs of the day to the defendants, which was consented to :—*Postponed accordingly.*

PROPERTY OF THE LATE LORD ELPHINSTONE.

(From the Times, December 2.)

COURT OF PROBATE, NOV. 30.

BEFORE SIR C CRESSWELL AND SPECIAL JURIES.

HAWARDEN *v.* DUNLOP.

Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Anderson, Q.C., and Mr. Morgan Lloyd were counsel for the plaintiff ; Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., Dr. Phillimore, Q.C., and Mr. C. E. Coleridge for the defendant.

The plaintiff, Clementine Viscountess Hawarden, applied for administration to the estate and effects of John Fleming, Baron Elphinstone, who died on the 13th of January, 1861, as his sister and next of kin. The defendant, George Dunlop, propounded, as sole executor, a will of the 13th of February, 1854, and alleged that the deceased was domiciled in Scotland and that the will was valid according to the Scotch law. The plaintiff pleaded that the paper propounded was not the will of the deceased ; that it was obtained by fraud, covin, misrepresentation, and circumvention ; that it was procured by pressure and undue influence ; that the deceased was domiciled in England ; and that the will was not duly executed according to the Wills Act ; and that if the deceased was domiciled in Scotland the will was invalid and inept, according to the law of Scotland. Issue was taken upon all these pleas.

Before the jury were sworn,

Mr. M. Smith and Dr. Phillimore moved that his Lordship would order the seal of the Court to be affixed to the confirmation which had been granted a few days ago to the executor by the Comissary Court of Dumbartonshire, under the 9th section of the Probate and Confirmation Act, 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 56. The question of domicil had been raised in that court, and the Commissary, after hearing evidence on both sides, had pronounced an interlocutor, finding that Lord Elphinstone's domicil was Scotch. They submitted that the interlocutor was conclusive evidence of the domicil under that section.

Mr. Serjeant Shee and Mr. Anderson opposed the motion. The decision of the Commissary was now under appeal, and might be carried to the House of Lords. The only object of the application was to preclude this Court from adjudicating upon the petition of domicil. The interlocutor was conclusive evidence of that question for the purpose of the Act only.

Sir C. Cresswell said he thought he ought not to grant the application. The object of the statute was to prevent the necessary probate being taken out in England for property situated in England after representation had been granted to the executor of the testator in Scotland. It was not intended that a confirmation in Setland should have the operation of determining a question of domicil at issue in this Court. He thought he ought not to take any step which would preclude the Court from trying the issues joined in a suit pending before it, and if the step he was asked to take would not have that effect he should be stultifying the Court by affixing the seal to what might turn out to be an invalid will.

The learned counsel on both sides then left the court, and were absent in consultation for about an hour and a-half. On their return,

Mr. Serjeant Shee stated that the parties had agreed to terms, and that he was instructed to withdraw all imputation on Mr. Dunlop.

Mr. M. Smith said he had consented to an arrangement which was honourable to both parties, upon the understanding that every imputation upon Mr. Dunlop was withdrawn. It was part of the arrangement that both parties should apply to his Lordship to affix the seal of the Court to the Scotch confirmation.

His Lordship said that, as the contentious proceedings were discontinued and there was no longer any suit pending before him, it was all plain sailing, and the confirmation would be acted on as a matter of course.

It was expected that the trial of this cause would have occupied several days.

CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL

LUCKNOW, *December* 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to forward you copy of the Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Members of the Bengal Civil Service, held at this station on the 26th December 1861.

You will observe that the Members present at this Meeting entirely dissent from the scheme proposed by the Calcutta Committee, which is based on a perpetuation of the existing Annuity Fund, and earnestly recommend the adoption of the principle of an absolute pension, irrespective of an Annuity derived from any Fund raised by subscriptions of members of the service.

This principle was advocated by the Allahabad and Lucknow Civilians at their Meetings in November last, and was embodied in a Draft Memorial, based on the Madras Memorial, and on the proceedings at the above Meetings. I take the liberty of subjoining extracts from the said Draft Memorial.

"That your petitioners solicit the adoption of a scale similar to that which obtains for the Civil servants in England, whereby regard is had both to the length of service, and to the Offices held and salary enjoyed by the retiring Officer ; that various rates of pension be allowed after various periods of service, instead of one unvarying rate as at present to retire with pension on the expiry of the prescribed period * * * * *

"That your petitioners solicit that those annuities be considered as Government pensions, without reference to any subscription by, or deduction from, the salaries of Civil servants ; and that the rights of your petitioners be fully reserved in respect to the refund or other disposal of the available balance of the Fund."

The proceedings of the Meeting held at Agra, on the 17th December 1861, will have shown you that this principle is highly approved of by many Civilians in the North Western Provinces, and the following extract from a letter addressed to the Civil service Committee, Calcutta, by the Lahore Committee, will place you in possession of the views of the Civil servants employed in the Punjab.

"With regard to the first two heads (viz : Injury done to our professional prospects by the New Bill, and the injury done to the Annuity Fund) we are of opinion, that the best form of compensation would be the abolition in future of the Annuity Fund Subscription, and the Subscription in lieu thereof of a graduated retiring pension entirely paid by Government."

Notwithstanding the advocacy of the adoption of this principle by so large a number of the service, the Calcutta Committee have thought fit to set it aside, and lay their own scheme before the service, without giving the Members an opportunity of knowing what were the other propositions which had been put forward.

I have ventured upon thus entering at length into the subject, because I deem it but fair that every Member of the Civil service should be made clearly acquainted with the different propositions set forth, and should have an opportunity of giving his adhesion to whichever scheme he may ultimately prefer.

Should you approve of the principle embodied in the second Resolution passed at the Lucknow Meeting of 26th December, I beg that you will intimate your views to E. C. Bayley, Esquire, at Calcutta.—I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

C. CURRIE.
Honorary Seretary.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

We are informed that our statement, of the *Champion of the Seas* having been taken up for the conveyance of the 1st Battalion H. M.'s 6th Royal Regiment to England, is premature. We can only say that if she has not been engaged for the work, we think she ought to be, and we hope she will be, as the *Champion* is one of the finest, and we believe the largest, ship in the port ; and could herself alone take home the entire battalion, officers and men, now that it has been reduced by the volunteering, which terminated yesterday.—*Englishman, Dec.* 30.

In accordance with information which we received from England, and published early in the year, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Gorman C. B., Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, succeeds Major General Sir R. Birch, K. C. B., as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, and is now on his way down country to join. Another Secretariat filled up by orders from England ; but, as yet, we have no fault to find with the appointments which have been conferred upon Indian officers of distinguished merit and service brought up in the Company's school ; and we shall be glad if, when the time comes, the new academy which has succeeded it shall be found to have produced the same stamp of men to fill the high offices of State and serve the public as their predecessors have done.—*Id.*

SIND.

ROBBERY AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The Government Telegraph Office was broken into two or three nights ago, and the treasure chest carried off. This the thieves succeeded in breaking open, and abstracted about 600 Rupees in cash, and a gold watch and chain. The empty box was subsequently found by the driver of the Water train, near the Ghizree junction, but we regret to learn that although the police have been put on the alert, no further traces of the thieves have been found *Sindian, January* 1.

ACCIDENT AT THE RAILWAY WORK SHOPS.—We are sorry to hear of another fatal accident at the Saw Mill belonging to the Railway Works. A Seedie lost his life last Saturday through being caught by the machinery while engaged in oiling it. An almost precisely similar mishap took place some months ago : the Railway Company ought most certainly to take some steps to prevent a recurrence of these lamentable accidents, either by boxing in the machinery, or as the *Our Paper* suggests, by insisting that the natives engaged in oiling it, should wear close fitting dresses, as the loose garments usually worn by natives are a constant source of danger —*Id*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are glad to hear that the Railway line will be extended to Agra on the 15th January.—*North West Gazette, December* 31.

The Rajah of Puttialla arrived in Allahabad on the 26th, and passed on towards Calcutta on the next day, under the usual salutes.—*Id.*

PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR, *27th December*.—The presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Colonel Brown, C. B., of 2nd Punjab Cavalry, took place as announced on Friday last, at 3 P. M., in presence of the whole garrison, which was assembled to witness the ceremony on the parade ground of the 8th Native Infantry. The force consisted of the C. Battery Royal Horse Bridge ; 7th Battery 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; 5th Battery 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery ; 21st Hussars ; 2nd Bengal Cavalry ; 11th Bengal Cavalry ; 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers ; 93rd Sutherland Highlanders ; 1st, 8th, and 14th Native Infantry.

Major General Sir Sidney Cotton addressed Colonel Brown about the following words, which I was so situated as to be able to note down quietly ;—

"By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I am permitted to place the Victoria Cross on your breast ; and I can assure you I feel almost as much pride and pleasure in presenting it to you, as you must feel in receiving it. Long may you live to enjoy this, and the other honors which have been conferred upon you, and which you have so well merited ; and when, by the will of Heaven, and the common destiny of our nature, you are removed to another and a better world, your Cross will be left as an imperishable monument to your gallant deeds ; and it will be handed down with pride and exultation to your children's children."

The Major General, then addressed the troops, as follows :—

"Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers : You have witnessed my presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieut-Colonel Brown, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; and I am glad that, by order of the Queen, an honor conferred upon him by Her Most Gracious Majesty for an act of daring valor and personal devotion in the field. The most pleasing of all duties that can fall to the lot of an officer in command, has thus devolved upon me. I feel proud, as well as grateful, in performing this duty ; and on no occasion have I felt more deeply than now, the honor of being permitted to present this Cross. Would that I had the power to tell you that Colonel Brown was acting under my own orders and observation in the field, when he earned for himself this proud distinction. I am sure, however, notwithstanding my being unconnected with Colonel Brown's field services, he feels pleased at receiving the Cross from me, because he has received it under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, in the presence of so large a body of his brother officers and soldiers.

"Colonel Brown, as many of us know, belongs to ourselves. He is, and has long been, a soldier of the frontier, in command of the gallant corps at the head of which he now stands. Colonel Brown at the height of the mutiny of 1857, passed through Peshawur *en route* to the seat of war. I then inspected his regiment, and well do I remember having prognosticated what has since so faithfully occurred ; namely, that if an opportunity offered, Colonel Brown (then only a Captain) would distinguish himself.

"There is present, on this parade to-day, wearing also the Victoria Cross, with the honorable distinction of the Bath, another very gallant and distinguished Cavalry Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Probyn. These two officers, Brown and Probyn, brethren in arms and rivals only in renown, served together at one time, and at the breaking out of the late war in India, in the same Corps, the 11th Bengal Cavalry.

"I associate them in this address, on that account ; they were alike destined to distinguish themselves in the field. I may also allude to another officer, although he is not now present, who served with them in the same regiment. It is Major Nicholson, who fell severely wounded in the mutiny, and is a brave and most dashing officer and soldier. We are very proud, very proud indeed, to be associated with such men as these are. They are the very cream and essence of our noble profession ; most able, brave, and dashing Cavalry Commanders. Cavalry more than any other arm, is dependent on the qualities of its leaders. Leaders of Cavalry Regiments

"Reckon nought of neck and life,"

but trust to fortune. They must be brave and practical, and such indeed are these two officers now in our presence.

"It was during a struggle with the enemy, at Seerpoorah, in Rohilcund, on the 31st August, 1858, that Colonel Brown, C. B., acting with the greatest personal daring and devotion, lost his left arm, and for his services on the same occasion, the Victoria Cross and the order of the Bath, have been awarded to him and well indeed has he merited all these honors conferred upon him by his sovereign.

"The 2nd Punjab Cavalry have come to Peshawur, at my particular request to be present on parade, and to witness the decoration of their commander : and I should ill discharge my duty if I passed over in silence the important services rendered by the corps itself, and recognised by Her Majesty in the person of its chief. This gallant corps was present at the siege of Delhi, in the actions of Bolundshuhur, Allyghur, Agra, Akrabad, and Kanooge ; also with Lord Clyde, at the relief of Lucknow, and the battles of Cawnpore and Futtyghur, with various other affairs under General Walpole, and Sir Hope Grant, and other distinguished leaders ; and the conduct of the Regiment at Seerpoora, where Colonel Brown earned his Cross, was most daring and exemplary. During the late war the 2nd Punjab Cavalry captured no less than *thirty four* guns.

"The words of a soldier should be few, and, if possible, to the purpose. I have endeavoured to make mine so. I know well I have done my best in addressing you, and however unworthily I have discharged my duty, I can conscientiously declare, and you will believe me, that any failure on my part is not to be attributed to lukewarmness."

The General having concluded the address, the whole of the troops, with the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at their head, marched past ; and when Colonel Brown had saluted, Sir Sidney requested him to take his post alongside of him, while the remainder of the force marched past.

The field day which took place last Wednesday (week) had its casualty in the person of an Irregular Cavalry man whose horse rolled over him, fracturing both his (the horseman's) thighs. Saturday witnessed another sham-fight ; but it was a lame affair. This week, the troops have a holiday.

On Thursday, a man of H. M.'s 93rd was drummed out of the service, and is now on his way to Mooltan in charge of an escort.

The Commander-in-Chief is expected next week. Sir Sidney Cotton was to leave to-day to meet him at Rawul Pindee.

All is fun and frolic among us. Theatricals, balls, dinners, archery, cricket, and other pastimes, are whirling the station about almost in a phrensy.

The weather is delightful.—*Id. Gazette, Jan.* 2.

English Press.

OUR IRON CLAD FRIGATES.

(From the Times, Nov. 29.)

When the Emperor of the French first began building his iron fleet it was thought by many shrewd observers in this country that he was rather a false step in the attempt to secure preponderance for his navy by the use of the new material, for that, from the immense resources of our great private yards, and our unquestioned superiority in all relating to ironwork, it would be seen that England could turn out six such ships quicker, better, and cheaper than three could be built in France. Not more than three years have elapsed since that time, and already the prediction is fulfilled. It reflects no ordinary credit on the skill of our manufacturers and naval architects that they have even now overtaken the long start France had of us in this respect ; that while the French dockyards are still feeling their way, experimenting on kinds of plates and forms of ships, and making a succession of almost failures at prodigious cost, we have already sent afloat two of the finest, fastest, and most invulnerable ships in the world. It is a very general but a very great error, however, to suppose that all our iron frigates are Warriors and Black Princes. We did not jump at once to perfection, and all our ironsides, except the two we have named, represent more or less strongly the successive stages of failure through which we have passed to success. The Resistance and Defence are neither steam rams nor iron frigates. Unwieldy in form and slow in speed, they can never be safely used for more than floating batteries. Fortunately, however, they are built entirely of iron, instead of, as the first Warrior has been, iron over oak, and the Defence and Resistance, therefore, are likely to be as strong a century hence as they are now, while the batteries built in 1855 are some of them already broken up, and all the rest rotten. The Hector and Valiant, now building at Westwood and Bailie's and Napier's, are as great improvements on the Defence and Resistance as the Warrior and Black Prince have been improvements upon them all. To take a single instance of the rapidity with which science and engineering skill are developing to the utmost the powers of these tremendous ships, let us look at the Warrior and Black Prince. These are sister ships, alike to a rivet, and on the trial cruise of the first named she attained, and with wind and steam unassisted, a speed of 14 knots an hour, or 20 statute miles—very nearly the speed of a Parliamentary train. Yet, from the experience of the Warrior, it is said that Mr. Penn already sees where he may introduce such modifications into the engines of the Black Prince as well give her nearly half a knot an hour more speed than her great sister. But even with these results, which surpass the most sanguine expectations, we are not content to stand still. The four improved Warriors ordered and now building—the Achilles, at Chatham, the Minotaur, at the Thames Ironworks, the Captain, at Mr. Laird's, and the Northumberland, at Mr. Mare's—are each and all of them to be larger, longer, stronger, and swifter than any ship that have gone before. In short, in our present brief but vigorous competition with the French, we find that our first attempts at iron ships were in many important particulars below the standard from which the French started with La Gloire. But the difference is that the French have adhered to their standard, while we have constantly striven for improvements and more improvements ; and the result is that, so far as our present knowledge goes, we have attained perfection, while our neighbours are comparatively still drudging at the bottom of the form. That this statement of the merits of the two countries in iron ships is perfectly well founded we think we can show. Only a few weeks since one or two of our most eminent shipbuilders, thoroughly conversant with ironclads, visited some of the French ports to see what was doing there. They were allowed to inspect some of the iron-clad frigates building, all the works connected with which were advancing much more slowly than they had been led to expect. Those which they inspected were merely wooden ships plated, or to be plated, with apparently little, if at all, more than three inches of iron. They were mostly vessels of from 3,000 to 3,500 tons ; in fact, frigates and two-deckers cut down and much strengthened in their scantling, to enable them to carry armour from end to end. From the want of great tonnage, a flat floor, and large displacement, it was evident that they would be so immersed by the weight of their armour as to bring their portsills dangerously near the water, and render their guns all but useless in a seaway. Such ships are still faulty, not for their wooden frames not having the strength of our iron vessels, which are as rigid as bolts, work so much when steaming in a seaway as almost to work them to pieces, and make docking and fresh caulking necessary after every gale. But the worst of all their defects is that the iron and the oak do not go well together, and we may infer, from the causes being alike in both cases, that the framework of the French ships will rot as quickly as our own floating batteries did—that is to say, within some eight or ten years. These defects are very well known to the Admiralties of other Governments besides our own, and the result is that the Continental Powers are coming here to have their ships built, instead of going to France, and thus, through the medium of our private firms, encouraging still further the monopoly we have almost gained in the manufacture of these great ships of war. Iron war vessels, of various sizes and thickness of armour, are now building on the Thames for the Russian, Danish, and Peruvian Governments, and it is said that in a short time Spain intends to order two frigates of the same class. If anything were needed to show that the French are still at a loss to make really good armour plates, it would be found in the recent offer of the authorities at Toulon to the Thames Ironworks. When the great experiments at Shoeburyness against the Warrior target, and to which we shall refer presently, had proved that the plates and the side of the ship generally were practically invulnerable to the fire of artillery, no matter how concentrated, the Thames Company were offered their own terms to manufacture 1,000 tons of similar plates for the dockyard at Toulon. This proposition the Thames Company declined, alleging, truly, that they have not the means for this duty ; and in order to meet the demand for such orders of the kind as the Government as they could compass. Had only one or two plates been ordered, it would have meant nothing more than that the French were about to experiment on them as we had done ourselves. But with the Protectionist leanings of French dockyard officials, it is not too much to presume that after the trial at Shoeburyness they must have known that their own armour plates were vastly inferior to the Warrior's when they went the extreme length of trying to get for themselves no less than a thousand tons of such plates from an English firm. The experiments upon the target, the success of which was so unequivocally endorsed by our neighbours, took place at Shoeburyness, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a large number of naval and military officers, scientific gentlemen, and others. The target was a perfect section of the Warrior's broadsides, 20 feet long and 10 high, made by the

stitute at Chatham, which has these objects in view. (Cheers). It must be a matter of the greatest interest and pleasure to the soldiers of our army to know the mark of honour which is about to be paid to his memory for those exertions on their behalf, and to know that the record of those efforts is about to be perpetuated in a manner that may induce others to follow [illegible] in bert's example. Believing that this effect [illegible] duced by what we are about to do, I [illegible] will be pro- in seconding the resolution. (Cheers.) [illegible] have great pleasure

The resolution was then [illegible] cers.)

The Chancellor of th[illegible]ut and carried unanimously.

received, said,—The [illegible]e Exchequer, who was warmly notice runs as [illegible]e resolution I am to submit to your for the [illegible]ollows :—" That a subscription be raised Herb[illegible]urpose of erecting a statue to the late Lord [illegible]ert, and also for the endowment of exhibitions or gold medals in connexion with the Army Medical School at Chatham, to be given at the end of each course of instruction to the candidate or candidates for admission who evince the highest proficiency in the knowledge of the art of preserving the health of the troops at home and in the field." I trust that this meeting will be of opinion that the terms of this resolution are well-chosen, so as to give a just direction to the feelings we all entertain on the subject that has brought us together. (Hear, hear.) The purpose of erecting a statue is one that appropriately connects itself with the character and personal qualities of Lord Herbert, and the endowment of exhibitions or gold medals for the Army Medical School having for its object to give the utmost possible efficiency and usefulness to the medical education of the army—a purpose that will, I hope, be thought eminently appropriate in connexion with one peculiar sphere to which Lord Herbert devoted his unwearied activity. This is not an occasion on which it is necessary to enter into elaborate details upon the subject, or to relate the almost innumerable efforts and works of Lord Herbert for the improvement of the condition of the army, and, indeed, for every object of public and Christian benevolence. In every sphere in which he moved, and he moved in many, he has left behind him ample evidence not only of the opulence and means with which he was endowed by Providence, but also of the boundless munificence and remarkable wisdom with which those means were applied to the benefit of his fellow-creatures. (Cheers.) I think that his friends and neighbours in Wiltshire have done well in taking care that besides the objects treated in the present resolution there should also be a proposal for contributing to a convalescent hospital that it is to be open without distinction of class, because, great as were the services of Lord Herbert in connexion with the army, it was not to the army alone that they were devoted, but every one who was in need—every one on whom he conferred his bounty and assistance was, in his view, entitled to his utmost endeavours in their behalf. (Hear.) As respects the army, let me endeavour to sum up, not the details, but the leading lines in which the course of his exertions was directed. A time of crisis came for which no one was responsible, but which was, perhaps, the necessary consequence of so long a period during which the active services of the army had been happily disused. If no one was responsible, certainly no one was less reponsible than Lord Herbert, because from the first moment that his official connexion with the army began it was a course of unwearied effort at improvement and reform, and that improvement and reform directed alike and without distinction to the physical, and moral, and religious condition of the soldier. (Hear, hear.) But when that time of crisis came be seems to have felt that it constituted a peculiar call to enter upon a vocation in which he was to earn distinction, and of which his countrymen engaged in the army were to reap the utmost benefit. I am not here to draw invidious distinctions between the comparative claims of those who were his fellow-labourers in the same honourable field. My noble friend who moved the first resolution directed attention to one name in particular that ought never to be mentioned with an elaborate attempt at eulogy, for the name of Miss Nightingale (loud cheers) is indeed a power that has become a household word in every cottage in the kingdom. (Cheers). The modesty of my right hon, friend (General Peel) who seconded the resolution prevented him from adverting to the fair claims that may be made on behalf of those who have filled responsible situations, whether it be, Sir, yourself as the professional head of the army (cheers), or whether it be those who were his colleagues or advisers of the Crown have acknowledge that sense of responsibility gladly co-operated, and who freely accepted from the hands of Lord Herbert these important and salutary changes which he in a great degree matured and prepared for their acceptance. (Cheers.) It would be most unjust to exclude others from our view especially as we were to exclude those numerous members of the medical profession, both within the army and beyond its limits, whose skill, time, and utmost endeavours have been devoted to that sacred cause. It would not be invidious and unjust to any of these if I say that Lord Herbert was the great standard bearer in that work, that he devoted himself to it with almost unequalled self-devotion, and that through the fountain of influence and the remarkable nature of his personal gifts and qualities he had power of helping it forward that hardly any one else, even with equal will possessed. To him, therefore, in a principal degree we owe that important Commission for Inquiring into the Sanitary State of the Army that has produced results confidently expected to endure for many generations. (Cheers.) To the same personal degree, and with the co-operation of others, we owe the Commission for Inquiring into Barracks and Hospitals. To him we are indebted for the re-organization of the medical department of the service. To him we owe the Commission for Inquiring into and Remodelling the Medical Education of the army. And, finally, to him we owe the Commission for pressing, to the public the vital statistics of the army in such a form from time to time that the great and living facts of the subject are brought to view, for statistics in a case of this kind are not mere matter of form only, nor do they simply afford gratification to an honourable and useful curiosity, but they are the means by which all the realities of the case are kept before the face of the nation and the military authorities, and by which, therefore, we have the best guarantee in our power against the recurrence of the evils that Lord Herbert struggled to overcome. (Lear.) We see the fruits of these Commissions, for from year to year, from month to month, and almost from week to week, we have one measure or another carrying these inquries into practical effect. And it is touching to record that the very day which removed Lord Herbert from the gaze of his admiring countrymen the General Hospital at Woolwich, organized on the system that he has been the means of introducng, was for the first time opened for the benefit of the army. (Cheers.) I think that I speak in the highest authority, upon authority far higher than my own, when I state the significant fact that the mortality of the British army has, in consequence of the measures in which Lord Hebert, at so great a cost to himself, took so commanding a share, been reduced by no less than one-half. (Hear, hear.) That is to say, one-half of the men die now who died in the British army under the same circumstances before these measures were adopted. (Hear, hear.) I think this summary is enough to satisfy those who are incredulous, if any such there are, as to the reality of the services that we are here met to commemorate. And if it be true, as it has been asserted here to-day, that Lord Herbert was untimely in the hour of his death, at least it may be with equal truth that he was happy in the whole course of his life and in every incident of his character and position. Great as are the woes of Lord Herbert, there is something, if possible, of still greater interest to those who enjoyed the privilege of knowing and loving him from his youth upwards, and that was the character of Lord Herbert (Hear, hear.) On their recollection it will ever remain engraven in some sort as a model of imitation, yet hardly for that sort of imitation which aims at reproducing its original, for I do not use the language of exaggeration when I say that characters of that kind and stamp are of rare production, and that seldom indeed is it given to men to exhibit before their fellow creatures such a combination of every mental and moral as well as social gift. Even more remarkable, I presume to say, in their recollection than his great eloquence, than his administrative power, or than his unequalled social fascination, were those qualities underlying the surface that, even in this assembly, although I tread on tender ground, stamped him not less and not more with the character of an eminent citizen than that of an eminent Christian. In Lord Herbert there were such gifts and so peculiar that even here they may be placed on record. He, it may be admitted, was the gentlest man that ever undertook to confront the difficulties of public affairs. (Hear, hear.) It is true that he was strong as well as gentle. But how rare in the world we inhabit is the genuine union of gentleness with strength. It is difficult for an ardent lover of his country like Lord Herbert not to confront abuses, and not to endeavour to remove and mitigate great public evils. But he confronted them, not like others, with perhaps honest anger and fervid indignation, but he confronted them in the main by that winning gentleness that subdued far more than resistance, and he achieved far greater triumphs for the benefit of his country than were ever achieved by the spirit of anger and wrath. His gentleness was combined with a modesty such as I, for one never knew equalled in any station of life. It would, perhaps, have been intelligible and excusable if so remarkable a combination of personal gifts and outward circumstances had produced on him some degree of intoxication. But, on the contray, his modesty was such that I doubt whether their lives the man among all his cleagues, among all his friends—and here, whatever our political differences, we are all friends (cheers)—I say I doubt whether there lives the man who ever heard Lord Herbert, I will not say boast, but even recite to any one as his own, one of the services that he performed. Men think it pardonable, if they have achieved great works for their country, if they sometimes refer to one or the other. But the language of Lord Herbert was not "I did this," or "I did that." Eager and enthusiastic as he was in the discharge of his duty, when that duty was performed he cared little for the reward, and less than little to seek that reward by any assertion of self. That modesty of his was deeply founded in the humility of the man. I declare it to be my belief that, in some manner, by the general purity of his nature and by his high principle and conscience, he contrived to hide from himself the signal character both of his virtue and his works. (Cheers.) We are here for a purpose of great public utility. While we testify to the past we are also, I believe, making provision for the future. To us common men it is but in a limited sense that we can be exhorted to imitate men so uncommon. Yet to every one of us it is, in some degree, open to profit by these high and noble examples of human excellence. In a country in which its noble and high minded youth have, in so many instances, exhibited a remarkable combination of gifts and power, let us hope that its small effect will be produced on our countrymen by the scene before us—by this crowded hall, under auspices so high as those of his Royal Highness, and by an assembly where every rank, every class, every political party is combined with one heart and soul to do honour to departed virtue. I trust that many will thus be hereafter incited to follow Lord Herbert in his career of self-denial and public duty, in which we may all in some degree follow him, by perceiving that it is not only within the conscience, not only within the hopes of an unseen world, but likewise here and now, and amid the applause of a grateful country, that here in England public services and distinguished virtues are remembered, (Loud cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge said, in the absence of Lord Clyde, who was unfortunately prevented from attending, the resolution would be seconded by Sir John Burgoyne. (Cheers.)

Sir John Burgoyne.—Nobody can deplore more than I do the absence of Lord Clyde, but I esteem it a very high honour to be called on to take part with the distinguished individuals here present in the proceedings of this day. I can only attribute it to the fact of my being the oldest military man on this platform. (Cheers) Notwithstanding the able and brilliant encomiums that have been bestowed on the late Lord Herbert, I cannot reconcile it to my conscience to stand up in this meeting without testifying in a very few words to the great respect I entertain for the memory of the late Secretary of State for War. Placed as I am at the head of one of the branches of the War Department, it has fallen to my lot to have frequent intercourse with the late Lord Herbert. It would be needless for me to testify to the high qualities and attributes which he possessed and which have been so ably described by others, but there was one characteristic he had which struck me particularly as a man of business—indeed, I never left his presence without being sensible of it—that, with a high degree of firmness of purpose, he always united an amount of courtesy in his manner that greatly tended to stimulate the zeal and gain the cordial co-operation of everybody that was under him. (Cheers.) Lord Herbert was pre-eminently the soldier's friend. His hobby appeared to be to promote the health and comfort of the soldier, and his pet was Miss Nightingale, who had for many years devoted herself to the same pursuit. (Cheers.) For myself I will only say I shall be greatly disappointed if the army generally no not largely contribute to the special objects of this resolution. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of Oxford, who was loudly cheered, said, —May it please your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, the resolution which has been committed to me is, —" That the following noblemen and gentlemen be requested to act as members of the committee to collect subscriptions." I will not take up your time by reading the list, but will assume it as read. Your Royal Highness, however, will allow me to say, as touching this special resolution, that it seems to me to bring before our notice one especial feature of the character of Lord Herbert which this meeting may, perhaps, listen to still. That committee, headed by your Royal Highness, begins with a list of the most distinguished men in the British army; it is then followed by a compartment of the great statesmen of the day, and then comes a third-class, including clergymen and gentlemen of every rank and of every gradation among us—marking the way in which the character of this man addressed itself to every good citizen, to every rank, to every labour of life, of gentleness, and of kindness. (Cheers.) It is not for me, Sir, to speak about what he has done as to the British army. Suffer me, however, to say that I do not for one moment consider [illegible] the best interests of a Christian ministry alien[illegible] I have no such mawkish feeling in my nature. (Cheers.) An unjust war is the greatest of in[illegible] the greatest appeal to the God of Truth, the last [illegible]. (Loud cheers.) But, Sir, I will leave that subject to [illegible] who have so well handled it, as they were so well entitled to deal with it, and for the few moments I shall occupy your time I will rather refer to what in some respects is peculiarly fitted to illustrate another part of the character of this man; it is this,— the many sidedness of his character, mixed with its remarkable reality, always struck me as one of the distinguishing features of the man. Its many-sidedness in this way —devoted as he was to that master-subject of reforming many of the arrangements of our army, there never was any one reasonably considered plan for mitigating the sufferings of others which did not meet at once in him, a ready response. And there was this peculiarity about it —it was not that general glow of universal benevolence which is anxious to impart great unascertained advantages to masses as masses, but it was a real, trouble-taking, thorough sensibility of sympathy with the individuals that made up the masses. For instance, the exertions of Lord Herbert as to the Charmouth Infirmary may be known to some present; but I doubt whether there be any, certainly they are few, who know that before joining with others in that undertaking he had kindly founded and maintained at Maidford, in Hampshire, a hospital for scrofulous children. Yet this was one of the special features of his most lovable character. (Cheers.) Human infirmity in its every form, human suffering in its every exhibition, appealed at once to the sympathy of his most human heart. In man, in woman, or in child it awoke at once in him the responsive note of unity of sorrow with the sufferer. Nor was this all. Another feature of his character was here strikingly exhibited. His reality led him to deal unsparingly to himself with all the minutest details of any work of love he had undertaken; and so having learnt that at the institution at Kaiserwerth in Germany great relief had been administered by the use of one particular bath, he rested not till he had himself secured the bringing from the distant asylum the ingredients needful for securing the like healing for these English little ones, whom he had made his care (Cheers.) It was my lot at his desire to take some part in that scheme of emigration he was so much engaged in for the benefit of the poor sisters of our race in this great metropolis who were—I will not say driven—but perilously seduced to the very edge of vice by the strong necessity of obtaining the means of living. That same manly heart of his which made him the soldier's friend made him also the woman's [illegible] (Cheers.) And how did he do it, Sir? Not [illegible]ming and making an ostentatious speech, which his ready utterance made no difficulty to him, but by taking to that full hand even the details of administration; and I, for one, can well recollect, when called on to confirm some young persons on board one of the emigrant ships, accompanying him on a pouring day through one of the murkiest purlieus of the Thames, he himself sitting in the cabin, and just before the sailing of the vessel writing the last recommendatory letter which was to be in their ears to land their only introduction. (Cheers.) Yes, it was such sights as this which made one's heart rejoice while we loved the man, which thus lifted us to communion with the best, the most loving, the most devoted examples of our common race. It ought never to be forgotten that all this labour and all these acts of self-devotion were undertaken by a man who had every thing this world could give to withdraw him from these things. It was the simplicity of his nature, so beautifully spoken of by his friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer—the unostentatiousness of his nature, that struck one with so much surprise. However overpowering his work might appear to be, seeing him in the midst of it, if you mingled with him outside the room of business there was nothing about him that told you how hard worked he was. There was no allusion to the great amount of labour he had to undergo; and here was the indication of his inner feeling—he was as remarkable for the joyousness of his life as for the depth of his sensibility. (Cheers.) There was a man who was gifted by a gracious Providence with every mental attribute—gifted, I may say, with every moral gift—gifted with a fine person, which bespoke the man with whom you had to deal —the full open eye, the noble, manly bearing—a person which seemed to cast off the very physical stains of the atmosphere around him, as if the purity of his inner nature breathed through the outward tabernacle (cheers) —it was this man, who, instead of yielding himself, I will not say to ignoble and selfish indulgence, for he would have been none to him, but instead of indulging himself in all that art could give to beautify life, and all that the most refined sensibility could enjoy, spent himself freely for every suffering brother, to mitigate the adverse lot of every tempted sister. (Cheers.) Yes; and he has left among us memorials that will endure for ages. He was the founder of hospitals, he was the builder of churches, he was a maintainer of schools, and his right hand knew not what his left hand gave. Day after day now there comes the secret witness from most unsuspecting quarters, " My sorrows have been alleviated up to this time by him who has been taken from you; and I to be left to sink because he is gone?" And this has been, to those who stood the closest to him the first intimation that that hand of liberality had ever been opened in those quarters. (Cheers.) Truly, truly has it been said that though taken too early for us, he has not been taken too early for himself; for I do believe that there was the deep under-foundation of a Christian faith, giving its utterance to all these words of gentleness, giving action to all these deeds of kindness, which made that life so beautiful as well as so useful; and these, Sir, I believe, have gone up as a memorial before God for our departed friend. They, who like myself, were honoured for many years, even from his sweet youth up, with the blessing of his intimate acquaintance, know well that life has lost one of its most blessed lights when he was removed from them—a heart that never failed to feel with you in sorrow, a head that never failed to suggest to you something noble and useful. (Cheers.) And yet we may let him go, anxious indeed, as we should be, to embalm that grateful memory in a nation's thanks; but knowing that, after all, when we have done our best, there is ever a yet more abiding record, as we venture humbly to believe a record which shall endure for ever, where works done from love to God and love to man shall never be forgotten. (Cheers.)

Earl De Grey seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech, in which he adverted to the unvarying courtesy, the unruffled cheerfulness and equanimity of temper, which Lord Herbert carried into his official duties, and the secret he possessed of winning the zealous co-operation of all who served under him.

The resolution, which requested the noblemen and gentlemen therein named to collect subscriptions, and devise the best means of carrying into effect the resolutions of the meeting, was then put from the chair and passed unanimously.

The Duke of Newcastle, in rising to propose the last resolution, said he might be allowed to sum up the virtues of one of his oldest and best friends by bearing testimony to the amiability of his disposition, has great social qualities, the geniality of his temperament, his amenity, gentleness, manly frankness, and, above all, the excellence of his private character, which had brought many to that meeting independently of Lord Herbert's public virtues. His right hon. and gallant friend (General Peel) had said that they were not met to commemorate the private virtues but the public character of Lord Herbert. That was true, but no one would more readily recognize that those private virtues added greatly to the estimation in which his public character was held, and by those private virtues the public were very much guided in their estimate of a public career. For proof of this assertion he had only to look at that meeting, and see how the severity of political warfare had been softened by Lord Herbert's amiability. Whatever monument might carry his name down to a future generation, no testimony could be more grateful than the aspect of that platform, upon which were seen a Prince in the chair who belonged to no party (cheers), the leading men of two rival Administrations, and men of every profession and class. He hoped it would not be indelicate if he drew aside the portals of domestic life, and pointed to one sacrifice, which was the greatest Lord Herbert had made. The deceased was in his life the centre of a large, loving, and domestic circle. He was beloved, not only by those who were born into his house, but by those whose happiness it was to have formed a connexion with his family. Those domestic affections he had been ready to sacrifice, and on his death-bed he felt that they were one of the greatest sacrifices he had made to the service of his country. He thought a proper discretion had been used in not reading any of the numerous letters that had been received from those who were unable to attend the present meeting. But he would ask the permission to read a few lines from one of Lord Herbert's oldest friends—from one who was no longer living, but who had felt the greatest regard and affection for Lord Herbert and who at the risk of his life had travelled across the length and breadth of the land to be present at his funeral. He referred to Sir James Graham, who, in a letter to his friend Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, speaking of Lord Herbert, said,—" He so lived and so truly applied the means that a bountiful Providence placed at his disposal, that he will be long remembered both in his public and private station. I think a statue of him, by an eminent artist, in Salisbury, will be a most suitable monument, under the shadow of the cathedral spire, which points to that Heaven where his hopes were centred, and where I trust he has received his great reward." This letter was written by one who himself now slept in a country churchyard, and who could no longer agitate the Senate by his eloquence. The noble duke, after apologizing for diverging from the immediate object of his resolution, proposed that the thanks of the meeting be presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for his cordial co-operation, and for his kindness in taking the chair.

Earl Grosvenor, in a few appropriate words, seconded the motion.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

His Royal Highness said it had [illegible]ed him much satisfaction to express publicly [illegible] sense of the great ability and good qualities of [illegible] one whom he regarded as a sincere and devoted friend. He had thus performed a most painful yet [illegible] pleasing duty, and had now only to express [illegible] gratitude for the compliment that had been [illegible] to him in the resolution just agreed to. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

Several smart members of the corps of Commissionaries were in attendance in the room, who rendered useful service in the preliminary and other arrangements of the meeting.

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MESSRS. Watson & Co. respectfully invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. The new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation will be received by an early Mail, and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay.

Military Uniform, &c.

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Cavalry) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.
Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge.
Scarlet do. do.
Khakee do. do.
New Serge Frocks, " Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Gray Cloth " Lancers."
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.
The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.
Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar) Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.
Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

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Capital Travelling Tweed Suits ..... Rs. 20
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Superfine Black Dress Suits from ..... " 65
An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.
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Best Bedford Cords for Breeches and Riding Trousers.
The Cotton Bedfords, White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords.
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Cheviots Beavers, Pilots, Sealskins, Vicunas, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, Russell Cords, adapted for Clerical Wear.
Black Italian Cloth: a new material for Clergymen's and Barristers' Gowns, light in texture.

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A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description. Inverness Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

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Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.
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REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.
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Strong Monsoon Boots, screw soles, warranted to resist wet.
Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.
Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.
Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.
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Miniature Medals for the " Indian Mutiny," " Crimean," " Persian" " Moolan and Guzerat" " Sutlej," the Order of the " Medjidie."
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A LARGE and beautiful assortment of DIAMOND, GOLD, and SILVER WATCHES, of every description and price.
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Always on hand, a magnificent stock of PARIS and GENEVA JEWELLERY, warranted fine Gold; comprising,—Ladies' Chains, Watch-Guards, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Medallions, Brooches and Bracelets for Pictures, Finger Rings, Sleeve-Links, Shirt Buttons, Watch Keys, Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

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Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers,
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Near Messrs. Treacher & Co.,
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Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco Cases. Rs. 20.
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All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
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